

"D. C. L." GINS.

OLD TOM ... \$3.50 Per Dozen.
DRY ... 8.50

SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

"D. C. L."
PURE SCOTCH WHISKY
Price \$15.50 Per Dozen.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,834 號四十三百八千四萬一第 日六十二月九年十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號四十月十年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed. Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1842]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a85]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.50 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 81 and 86; approximate area 43,000 square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 555G. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

J. WATT JAMESON & CO., MARINE SALVAGE ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer City of Birmingham (257 Tons, 750 H.P.), specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.
Telegraphic Address: "SALVAGE-HONGKONG" HOTEL MANSIONS, A.B.C. 4th Edition, & A.I. Codes.
Agents for Messrs. STERN, GORMAN & Co. Submarine Engineers, Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1905. [2365]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW STOCK OF LINCOLN AND BENNETTS' BLACK HARD FELT HATS, \$6.00 EACH.

NEWEST SHAPES AND SHADES IN SOFT FELT HATS \$8.00 EACH.

PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, \$2.50 to \$25.00 EACH.

TWEED GOLF AND MOTOR CAPS, \$2.00 to \$5.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a86]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD., LONDON.

THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION Apply to— SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a4a]

JAPAN COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (mitsui & co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, JAMES STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 100, HONG STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saeki, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujitama, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura Otani, Sambara Teikoku, Yoshinomiya, Yoshio, Yuzokibara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, SPECIAL—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor. Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1298

MOSELLES

FROM
DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

THE FASHIONABLE WINES OF THE MOMENT ARE MOSELLES BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING. WE HAVE IN STOCK AT THE MOMENT—

GRAACHER (SUPERIOR) ... Per Case 1 doz. bottles \$13.00 2 doz. bottles \$20.00
SPARKLING MOSELLE (CROWN LABEL) ... 24.00 26.00
BERNCASTLE DOCTOR (VERY CHOICE) ... \$20.00

TELEPHONE No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
[a37]

Hongkong, 27th September, 1905.

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [1905]

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

SCOTLAND'S BEST.

WATSON'S (DUNDEE) No. "10" SCOTCH.

BOTTLED IN H. M. CUSTOMS DUNDEE.

AGENTS:

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

(Crown Brand)

APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY ****	\$22.50
" ***	20.00
" **	16.75
WHISKY, FINE MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
" SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a4a]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [2068]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LETT'S DIARIES 1906.			CHRISTMAS CARDS.		
Chums, New Volume...	6.30		A Very Choice Stock of Autograph and other kinds; quite New Styles also.		
Bo Peep, New Volume...	1.90		CHINESE RICE PAPER, etc.		
Hastock's Photography...	8.00		Very fine Selection of RAPHAEL TUCK'S superb Calendars for 1906.		
Nautical Almanack 1906...	1.90		TOY BOOKS in great Variety.		
Two Girls on a Barge...	2.70		PLAYING CARDS; GUEST, WEDDING, MENU, BALL PROGRAMMES, etc.		
The Assyrian Bride, by Kelly...	3.90		AYER'S, SPALDING'S and FORBES' TENNIS BALLS.		
Every Boy's Book...	2.70		TENNIS RACKETS in great variety from 4.50 upwards.		
The Wonder Book, A Picture Annual for 1906...	2.70				
Eggs and Omelets; how to Cook them in 250 different ways...	1.25				
The Story of Marlborough—told in fifty-two Pictures, with Text, by Hon. Frances Walsley...	3.50				
True Tales of Travel and Adventure, by Harry de Windt...	1.90				
Children's Story, by W. Canton...	1.90				
A White Roof Tree, by Ethel Turner...	1.90				
Woe Folk's Story Book...	2.70				

REDUCED PRICES OF EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.

No.	F.P.K. FILMS	6 Exps.	50 cts.	No. 1 F.P.K. FILMS	12 Exps.	1.00
" 3 "	" 6 "	90		" 3 "	12 "	1.80
" 3A "	" 6 "	1.00		" 3A "	12 "	1.80
" 1A "	" 12 "	1.40		" 4 CABT K "	12 "	2.20
" 2 B.E.K. "	" 6 "	75		" 5 B.E.K. "	12 "	1.50

The above Films are absolutely fresh. We invite you to come and inspect our New Stock. Developing and Printing undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [46]

C. LAZARUS & COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.
IMPORTERS OF ARTISTIC WALL-PAPERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN FLOOR CLOTHS.
LARGE STOCK OF WILTON, AXMINSTER AND MOQUETTE CARPETS.

C. LAZARUS & CO.'S FURNITURE

IS UNEQUALLED FOR
DESIGN, STRENGTH, AND GOOD FINISH.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and Lively Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Luncheon Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEN—CANTON.

On the [British] Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a2411] THE MANAGER

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Communication Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

VISITORS TO CANTON.
Should purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW" With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price ... \$1.50

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

INTIMATION



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

BLENDED

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
in SCOTLAND of

GREAT AGE,

VERY FINE AND MELLOW.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
unsurpassed in quality:—

- A.—Thorne's Blend... Per Doz. \$12.00
- B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a
fine "Soda" Whisky, of great
age... 12.00
- C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet... 13.50
- D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old
Malt Scotch Whiskies... 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signatures or communications are that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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Telegraphic Address: PANGS. Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
London.

P.O. Box, 58. Telephone No. 12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD, C.O.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24th, 1906.

One of our Canadian contemporaries, the
Montreal Gazette, is laudably anxious to
capture the Chinese market for Canadian
products; and considers that just now,
"with the present antipathy of the Chinese
toward American brands, Canada has
opportunity to put Alberta flour in China
to the amount before long of ten million
dollars a year." And not flour only, but
many other products are named by our
colonial contemporary. It is entirely in the
nature of things that Canadians should
thus talk of profiting by the misfortune of
their neighbour; and no business men will
quarrel with the idea for any sentimental
reasons; but it is still open to doubt if the
present Chinese hostility to all things
American affords any particularly favour-
able chance for Canadian enterprise. The
boycotters have not shown themselves uni-
formly able to discriminate; and Canadian
goods, with others, have already been by
them confounded with American. Certainly
it is incorrect to say that the boycott "has
proven that the Oriental spirit is in favour
of Britain." The Oriental spirit is in
favour of the best value, or the apparently
best; and if Canada can send candles, clocks,
cut leather, safes, typewriters, sewing
machines, hardware, street cars, carriages,
chemicals, glass, stoves, and chairs—as
enumerated in the Gazette—to compete with
American or other prices, we have no doubt
they will receive ample attention from
Chinese buyers. But they must not
build too much, as they appear to be
doing, on the temporary discredit of
America and the pro-British influences
of the Japanese alliance.

Working out the shipping side of the
question, our contemporary makes a very
plausible showing. America is handicapped
in any case, it is pointed out, by speed and
by distance from Chinese markets. Cana-
dian ships have a thousand miles less of
longitude to traverse. If the speed of the
"Empress" steamers were to be raised from
fourteen to eighteen knots, Canada could
deliver goods in China from London, New
York, and Montreal ten days sooner, and
consequently in better condition than the
stuff coming from the United States via
San Francisco, which is said to be the only
American port on the Pacific having suffi-
cient draught for fast mail ships. There-
fore, nine new twelve-thousand-ton steamers
of eighteen knot speed are advocated to be
put on at Vancouver, to make two weekly
sailings. For these, our Canadian conferees
consider there would be plenty of business.
"The cool northern route should, when
more fully advertised in England and India,
secure all of the British army travel."

Railroad rates, it is admitted, would have
to be lowered, as the Canadian route is
three hundred miles longer; and then:
"Manchester will secure a large part of
the cotton exports to China, twenty-seven
million dollars a year of which America
now enjoys, but Canada might in time do
as much as five million a year of this busi-
ness." This reads as if our contemporary
were not particularly well posted on the
Chinese demand for cotton goods, some
proportion of which Manchester is supposed
to have already secured; while America's
contribution, in comparison with the bulk,
is regarded as a mere detail. Our con-
temporary is more practical in advising that
all Canadian exports should be plainly
labelled: "Made in Canada, British
Empire." Another practical suggestion
is to invite Chinese students to Canadian
colleges, for "each Chinese graduate will
be a most effective foreign commercial
agent." Still labouring the point of the
golden opportunity, they prophesy that "the
labour element in America will never permit
the American Government to take down the
Chinese exclusion bars at the Pacific, treaty
or no treaty." And a still more extraordinary
prophesy is: "America will challenge
Japan over the Philippines, and the 'open
door' in China. The former will be lost
within eight years; and Hawaii will tremble
as a hostage, for the Panama canal will not
be completed in fifteen years." Another
forecast is one whose fulfillment we shall
pray for, viz.: that "Japan will probably
influence China to erect her finances upon
a gold basis." Japan may have the credit,
and welcome. But in many places our
Canadian contemporary is patently and
excessively optimistic; and he who begins
to read hopefully must feel the reaction at
the end.

The total number of plague cases in Hong-
kong since Jan. 1st is 294. Of these 277 were
fatal.

Last week two cases of enteric fever were
reported, one Japanese (imported) and one
Jew.

The Cablenews reports the death of a Filipino
woman on Oct. 20th whose age was recorded as
110 years.

A Berlin cable says that Doctor Geiersvold,
of Christiania, has discovered the bacillus of
cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Straits Times foresees a probability of
the Tanjong Pagar Dock Commission sitting
throughout the races.

The French Mail of the 19th-21st and the
English Mail of the 23rd September were
delivered in London on the 21st inst.

H. E. the Governor inspected the Volunteer
camp yesterday afternoon and attended the
proceedings in the evening, which was the
official guest-night.

We have received No. 2 of the Industrial
Review, a monthly magazine published by the
Tokyo Manufacturers' Association. It has an
interesting article on the "Post-bellum Expan-
sion of Japan."

La Revue Universelle (Sept. 1) states that the
promoters of the idea of an international exhibi-
tion at Bangkok have approached the shipping
companies, big proprietors, and mercantile men
of Bangkok, to aid them in their enterprise.
That journal adds that Siam has, moreover,
entered on the path of European progress, and
has just concluded new treaties with Italy and
Denmark.

The lower level tramway system was dis-
located yesterday afternoon on two occasions,
the first being about one o'clock and the second
between five and six o'clock. The breakdown
took place near the City Hall and was due to
the flanges of the wheels on the older cars not
gripping the rails properly. Considerable
inconvenience was caused, as the whole system
was stopped for some time. On one occasion
over 20 cars were seen near the City
Hall and at the second breakdown almost as
many were seen together near the Wanchai
Road.

A recent turn-out of the Penang Mounted
Infantry Volunteers, according to the Straits
Times, consisted of two sergeants, two corporals,
and one private.

An American paper states that Mr. R. of
the American Secretary of State, has caused
some sensation by declaring that the American
flag must protect the rights of the American
fishermen against the Newfoundland authori-
ties.

The Yellow Dragon, the Queen's College
monthly, has completed its sixth volume. The
October number reviews progress, with some
satisfaction; but invites more contributors.
It reports our Canton correspondent's eulogy of
Taai Wen Tsang Yau, an alumni of
"Queen's."

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending the 22nd Octo-
ber, 1906:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	273	56
Chinese	104	2,000
Total	376	2,056

The Japanese Government has decided to
establish during the next fiscal year a Japanese
Chinese Bank; erect a number of museums at
various important foreign ports; enlarge the
Kobe and Yokohama Customs Houses; establish
a commercial and industrial commissioner's
office, and complete the elevated railway in
Tokyo. The expenditure required for these
enterprises will be included in the budget for
the 29th fiscal year.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, the American
entertainer, has been taking his friends on the
other side into his confidence with regard to his
friends, English and American, in England.
About English stolidity and silence Mr. Wilder
holds curious and surprising views. In a
London restaurant where "absolute silence
prevailed, instead of the chatter, buzz, and
laughter of a French or American restaurant,"
he, Mr. Wilder, asked a waiter, "Doesn't any-
one ever laugh here?" "Yes, sir," replied the
waiter. "Sometimes we have complaints, sir."

The following notice was issued by the Haiho
Conservancy Board with reference to tenders
for dredging plant for the Taku Bar:—"The
Commission begs to notify those firms that have
sent in tenders that the British Municipality
having as yet received no reply from the Ship-
ping Companies as a body consenting to the
proposed tax on shipping, and the question of
obtaining the required funds being accordingly
still uncertain, any award in the case of the
tenders received is for the present impossible
and the matter must of necessity remain in
abeyance."

This year's rice crop in Lower Burma
promises to be a bountiful one in the opinion
of Indian Engineering. The rains have been
above the average and, though some low lying
plains have had too much, crops on higher land
will make up the deficiency. In some parts of
the Pyaw district the land is so fertile that
even ploughing is dispensed with by new settlers.
Literally they simply "tickle the earth with a
hoe, and she laughs in a harvest." Where deep
ploughing is resorted to in longer tilled fields,
there is as yet no sign of paddy lands wanting
either manure or rotation of crops. Lower
Burma is fortunate in her position and in a
rainfall which since the annexation of Pegu in
1853 has never yet failed.

The Singapore tram troubles now include a
strike. The Straits Times of Oct. 13 says:
"The scarcity of tram cars running to-day is
accounted for by the fact that the majority of
the drivers and conductors have struck for
higher pay. Some threats have been made by
the strikers against those few men who would
not join in the movement, and as a result the
Chief Police Officer has taken steps to afford
these men protection. The matter is receiving
the attention of the Company's management,
and an early solution of the difficulty is
anticipated. Some of the cars have been
worked to-day by the European staff."

Mr. David Macrae, the President of the
Scottish Patriotic Association, has uttered a
protest against the alliance with Japan being
spoken of as "Anglo-Japanese." This use of
the word "Anglo" he considers to be "not
only historical inaccuracy but a breach of
international good faith, violating as it does
the very first condition of the Union." Epiphony
does not appeal to him where his honour pro-
prie is concerned. The word "British" would be
just as historically inaccurate, however, let us
humour these silly Chavins, however, let us
speak of the Caledonian-Irish-Welsh-Pictish-
Cumbri-Anglo-Gaelic-Jute-Saxo-Japanese Al-
liance.

Truth says:—"It seems quite a special inter-
position of Providence on behalf of the Govern-
ment that Sir Michael Hicks Beach should have
gone off to Singapore to conduct an arbitration.
He is Chairman of the Royal Commission on
Illegal Practices in the Church, and as he is
not to return until just before the meeting of
Parliament it is obvious that the report is well
likely to be published until next year is well
advanced. If Sir Michael had remained in
England, the work of the Commission would
have been completed by the end of November,
and the report would have been produced a few
weeks later. The *mot d'ordre* for Downing
Street has been to delay the production of the
report until the latest possible moment, as it
cannot fail to create a most embarrassing
position for a Government on the eve of a
General Election."

The American Consulate has received a
typhoon warning from Manila, dated 10 a.m.
yesterday. It says "Depression E. Siargao."

Rubber from vines is increasingly exported
from Tonguin. Vines abound in the valleys and
hills inland, but the natives are for the most
part ignorant of the valuable products thus
lying unutilised. This year traders are flocking
thither. Ignorance will soon be a thing of the
past. Tonguin exported 164,160 kilogrammes
of rubber last year.

The Cablenews makes the handsome admission
that a free port "has nothing to fear from one
tied up with duties and restrictions as Manila.
Collector Shuster says that Manila is practically
a free port as merchants may bond imports and
export them without paying any tariff. But
this very bonding is a hindrance and will
always make it impossible to compete with such
magnificently-managed cities like Hongkong
or Singapore."

The Manila Cablenews reports that the sum
of \$3,321,337, money of the United States of
America, was paid over by order of the govern-
ment general to the representative of the Philip-
pine Sugar Estates Development Company,
Limited, a corporation registered in the Philip-
pine Islands, and owner of the landed estates
which were at one time possessed by the
Dominican corporation. The area is given as
"60,000 hectares."

Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of
the American Sugar Refining Company, the
"sugar trust," is reported to have
made a statement that if, as is proposed,
the sugar of the Philippines is admitted to
the United States free of duty, or at a low
rate, the death knell of the sugar growers, cane
and beet, of America, including Hawaii and
Cuba, will sound. He said that it will be
utterly impossible for America to compete with
the Philippines, on account of the richness of
the soil, the cheapness of land, and the low
price of labour.

The committee appointed at New York to
investigate the affairs of the Equitable Life
Assurance Company have made a demand for
the books of J. Pierpont Morgan. This demand
has created an immense sensation, and the
financial world is watching with bated breath
the struggle of justice to bring to the level of
any ordinary citizen the great multi-millionaire.
The committee believes that it will be found by
the books of the banking firm, of which Morgan
is the head, that the funds of the Equitable
Company have been used time and again to
juggle the stock market.

A Tokyo telegram to the Times said: "Accor-
ding to trustworthy statistics, the foreign
capital invested in Japanese industries at the
beginning of the war only amounted to 2,000,000
yen (\$200,000). Foreigners recently have been
eagerly buying Japanese bonds and have caused
an advance which was quite unexpected after
the conclusion of what is so widely considered
to be an unsatisfactory peace. To-day's quo-
tations are 3 yen higher than they were at the
beginning of the month. The Tokyo Electric
Light Company and the Hokkaido Colliery
and Railway Company have successfully
negotiated foreign loans for 3,000,000 yen
(\$300,000) and 10,000,000 yen (\$1,000,000)
respectively."

A striking instance of municipal folly is
reported from Penang in the Straits Times.
In June last the Commissioners there, to check
waste of water, forbade the use of tanks in
houses by resolution. And last month, Dr.
Locke, a Chinese Member, moved the rescinding
of the resolution. He pointed out that the
Board, in passing the resolution, did not bear
in mind that Chinese houses are not like
other houses. The Chinaman has his
own family, his sons and their families,
living with him, and if tanks were disallowed
there would be great trouble because people
would have to wait for some time for one
water to get enough water, say, for a bath.
If they were forced to use tubs, there would be
greater waste from overflow and leakage
constant or intermittent. In this way the
Commissioners would be defeating their own
object. This line of reasoning carried such
force that the Board reversed its policy, and
allowed again the use of tanks for storing
Municipal water.

A movement is on foot to establish a corps of
trained officials for the German Colonial Service.
Ten young men are to be carefully selected as a
preliminary measure for despatch to East Africa.
One of the necessary qualifications is to be a
knowledge of English, the other conditions
being that the candidates must be unmarried,
exempt from military service, of not more than
26 years of age, and graduates of a gymnasium,
real-école or similar institution. The selected
candidate will have to agree to remain in the
Colonial Service for at least ten years after the
completion of his training. This training is to
be conducted at Government expense, and will
consist mainly of learning the routine work of
the Colonial office. Having finished their pre-
liminary training, the "pupils" will be placed
in the custom-house at Dar-es-Salaam, to learn
the language of the country and get acquainted
with its inhabitants. At the end of two years
each pupil will be subjected to a physical ex-
amination, which is to decide whether he shall
remain in the country or return home. The
experiment will be watched with interest. Who
knows but among these humble "underwriters"
of the Dar-es-Salaam custom-house there may
one day appear a Clive.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Railway strikes, with a political
object, are general throughout Rus-
sia, and other strikes are imminent,
while famine is also threatening the
country.

CAPTURED OFFICERS
RELEASED.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Captain Crowther and Lieutenant
Hatton have been released.

[This is evidently the result of the dis-
patch of H.M.S. *Pathfinder* to Cebu to
obtain information respecting the capture
of the two British officers by the Moors.]

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT
TO SPAIN.

LONDON, 23rd October.

President Loubet has left Paris on
a visit to Madrid.

CHANGES IN THE CHINA
SQUADRON.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William
Moore, K.C.B., C.M.G., has been
appointed to succeed Sir Gerard H. U.
Noel in the command of the China
Station, while Rear Admiral the Hon.
Assheton Gore Curzon Howe takes
the place of the former.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT
YOKOHAMA.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF TOGO.

KOBE, 23rd October.

To-day witnessed the triumphal
return of the Japanese fleet.

Admiral Togo was received at
Tokyo with immense enthusiasm by
the populace.

The Emperor reviews the combined
fleet off Yokohama to-day.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

TRAFALGAR CENTENARY.

LONDON, 21st October.

Admiral Togo wired to the Fishmongers
dinner on the occasion of Trafalgar
centenary, expressing his ever increasing
admiration for and devotion to the great
Admiral Lord Nelson, which feelings become
more intense when he reflects that the
Japanese navy was built up on the English
model.

BOYCOTT STILL IN EVIDENCE.

The Manila Cablenews publishes the follow-
ing:—
Hongkong, October 11.—Although official
condemnation of the Chinese boycott of
American goods has succeeded to some extent
in arresting the spread of the movement in
China, the latest information to hand yesterday
is not of a reassuring character to those who
are interested in shipping. The steamers *Derwent*
and *Telenachus* left this port a few days
ago for Saigon, with 12,000 bags of American
flour, and the owners were yesterday in receipt
of a fine of \$3,000 was paid, presumably to
the local boycott committee, while the *Telenachus*
would be allowed to discharge the American
flour, etc., on payment of the modest sum of
\$2,000.

Not very long ago it was announced that the
rigorous measures taken by the authorities at
Saigon in regard to the boycott had contributed
materially to the abandonment of a policy which
was dangerous and demoralising to trade, but
when we find that Chinese-owned vessels are to
be "held up" by fanatics we fear that the last
evidence of the unreasoning attitude of
the lower Chinese were needed, it is to be
found in the fact that the coolies at Saigon
absolutely refuse to unload any American goods.

The American Consular Agent at Saigon has
for the time being overcome this difficulty by
the employment of Annamite coolies, but this
is feared, will not continue to give the satis-
faction usually wrought from the Chinamen.
Possibly the authorities at Saigon will adopt
strong measures in dealing with these agitators
who threaten to seriously disturb the trade on
the coast of French Indo-China.

Again we are favoured with convincing proof
of the existence of the boycott. Yesterday, a
prominent firm in Hongkong, received a com-
munication from their agent at Peking in which
he says:—"The Chinese boycott of American
goods is to come into force here on the 15th.
so no American flour will be imported from
that date." Beyond the jurisdiction of Peking,
it seems as if the vitriolic influences of the
boycott were only beginning to make them-
selves felt.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 23rd October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

GAMBLING.

At the instance of Inspector Gould fourteen
natives were arraigned to answer the charge
of gambling at No. 7 San Street.

Evidence was adduced as to the raid on the
house and the capture of the defendants.
His Worship found them guilty and
ordered the first two, the keepers, to pay a
fine of \$75 each, and the remainder each to
pay a fine of \$3.

LARCENY.

A coolie was charged with stealing a bottle
of whisky and a bottle of claret from an
employee at the Gas Works.

He was convicted and sentenced to three
months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SNATCHING A PURSE.

Chen So, unemployed steward, residing at No.
31 Hollywood Road, was charged with stealing
from Ho Tsai, amah, a purse containing \$51.45,
the money of her mistress, on the staircase of
house No. 1 Lyndhurst Terrace. Chief Detective
Inspector Hanson prosecuted, and the defendant
was unrepresented.

Ho Tsai, declared, said that on the afternoon
of the 12th October her mistress gave her \$50
which she asked witness to charge into 20 cent
pieces. She got the correct change and on
returning to the house had gone up about ten
steps of the stairs when the defendant called
her and asked if one, Ah Sam, lived upstairs.
While she was talking to him he snatched the
money and ran away. She saw him running
down to Queen's Road, and then lost sight of
him.

His Worship held the offence proved and
sentenced the defendant to three months' im-
prisonment with hard labour.

RIGIOTUS BEHAVIOUR.

Three native tailors, two of whom kept a
shop in Hollywood Road, while the third was a
representative of a tailors' guild, were charged
with behaving in a riotous and disorderly
manner by quarrelling and fighting in Holly-
wood Road on the 18th inst.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for
the first and second defendants, pleaded guilty
on their behalf, but asked his Worship to
issue a warrant for the arrest of the third
on information which would be sworn by
the second. On the occasion of the rioting
the third defendant visited the shop of the
first and second. It appeared that the
third had before approached the first two
defendants and asked them to join the
tailors' guild which they refused to do.
He, with others, then threatened them with
violence and he said his guild would prevent
them from working at their trade. A quarrel
ensued and the three defendants were arrested.
He would ask his Worship to issue a warrant
for the arrest of the third defendant.

Mr. Dixon (of Mr. John Holdings' office) who
appeared for the third defendant was not
prepared to admit the present charge, and if
his Worship decided to grant the warrant
applied for, he would ask for an adjournment
of the hearing of the present charge so that the
two might be taken together. He would also
ask that a very modest bail be fixed.

On the warrant being granted Mr. Kong
Sing asked for a heavy bail. There were no
fines in the section under which he was
proceeding, and he was liable to three months'
imprisonment.

Mr. Dixon—And he is liable to be acquitted.
His Worship allowed bail on the two charges
in the sum of \$20 and adjourned the case until
Friday.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A book just published in Manila, compiled
by Messrs. Jurado and Mason, contains
historical data with reference to Japanese in-
fluence in the archipelago, previous to the
arrival of the Spaniards. It says the most
important manufacturing industries of the
Philippines were in the hands of the Japanese.
Of the merchants of all nations which came
to the islands, the Japanese alone tried
to develop the resources of the islands. The
Chinese were content to be merchants
exclusively; the Indians were more ambitious
and attempted to introduce their system of
government and establish themselves as legis-
lators; but the Japanese, gifted with greater
energy and initiative than any of their business
rivals of other nations, created fountains of
wealth where there was nothing. They did not
intend to exercise authority over the Filipinos,
did not interfere in their affairs nor mixed
their language with the native dialects, but
they constituted themselves as masters, and
from them the Filipinos learned to work metal
textiles and the breeding of ducks and fish for
exportation.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at
Shanghai at 5 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd inst.,
and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Hongkong,
and is due here at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the
25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at
Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd inst.,
and left again at 3.30 p.m. same day for Kobe,
where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. to-day.

The J.C.J. str. *Tippecanoe* left Kobe via
Kuchino and Amoy for this port on the
22nd inst., and may be expected here on the
5th Nov.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* left Calcutta
for this port via the Straits on the 21st inst.,
and may be expected here on the 6th prox.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 23rd October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh, through their local agents, Messrs. Humphreys & Co., applied for an injunction to restrain the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company from parting with the possession of 15 cases of rubber shoes bearing what were alleged to be imitations of their trade marks.

Mr. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) said he appeared for the complainants who were moving ex parte under the provisions of the code for an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with possession of 15 cases of rubber shoes bearing spurious representations of complainants' trademarks. The writ of summons was issued on the 19th instant and the notice of motion on the 20th instant. Mr. Pollock read the affidavit by Mr. W. G. Humphreys, of 16 Queen's Road Central, who stated he had received instructions from complainants to stop the sale of rubber shoes bearing spurious representations of the firm's trade marks which had been registered in the colony.

His Lordship remarked that the trade marks on the shoes did not exactly correspond with the description in the affidavit.

Mr. Pollock submitted that all the material facts were there.

From the affidavit it further appeared that the rubber shoes in question had been consigned to Messrs. Jorgo and Co., Zetland Street, against whom there was another action. Mr. Humphreys had written to the secretary of the defendant Company, who had, in reply, expressed his inability to comply with his request not to part with possession.

His Lordship—Does anybody appear on the other side?

Mr. Pollock—No, my lord; this motion is ex parte.

Counsel read other affidavits by Mr. Cecil Humphreys and Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, from the latter of which, he said, his Lordship would see that the defendant company required them to make some application to the court in connection with that matter and they were now applying to his Lordship under the provisions of the code.

His Lordship—What are you moving for now?

Mr. Pollock—We are moving in terms of the notice on the paper. We are entirely in your Lordship's hands. We are moving for an absolute order. The Godown Company require us to move for an order. If your Lordship made an absolute order, that would be served on the Godown Company, and if they saw any reason to come to court they could do so.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Pollock dealt with the necessity for taking such action and mentioned that there was an action against Messrs. Jorgo & Co., which firm had purchased from some other firm those rubber shoes bearing a spurious imitation of complainants' trade marks; and the injunction was sought to have the goods returned to them or kept from the market. The Godown Company by asking for an order of the court for them to not upon had insisted on those legal proceedings, and probably the best course would be to grant complainants an absolute order which would be served upon the Godown Company. Then it would be competent for them at any time, assuming they wished to take any further action in the matter, for the latter to apply to have the order set aside. The other action was against Messrs. Jorgo and Company.

His Lordship—Supposing it turns out that these cases do not contain rubber shoes as stated.

Mr. Pollock—Then, of course, we should have to suffer for it.

His Lordship—There is manifestly a *prima facie* case of infringement, and it is clearly a case for an absolute injunction. If the injunction is granted that disposes of the action?

Mr. Pollock—Yes.

His Lordship—Therefore you are practically entitled to judgment on the writ?

Mr. Pollock—Practically so, my lord.

The question of costs was mentioned by Mr. Pollock, but his Lordship said this question would arise on any application respecting the injunction and he would reserve his decision on that point till then.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

YIP WING KAP, EX PARTE MA FAY NAM.

Mr. Pollock said he appeared on behalf of the bankrupt who had been committed to prison on a warrant pending a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Looker, who appeared for 22 creditors, said they had had no official notice of that application, and he thought it would have been proper to inform those who were representing the creditors.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Looker added that debtor had been arrested on the 3rd August and he was examined subsequently. Then they asked his Lordship to make an order for his prosecution and his Lordship adjourned it for consideration.

Mr. Pollock held that there must be some reasonable limit to the time a man was kept in prison. Debtor had been arrested in the expectation that criminal proceedings would be instituted. No proceedings had been taken and he was asked for his release. Two months had elapsed since the arrest of the bankrupt was

ordered with a view to his prosecution, and as no prosecution had in fact been instituted it would be unreasonable that he should remain longer under arrest. Ample time had elapsed for the purpose of prosecuting him, assuming that there was any serious intention to prosecute him.

His Lordship—I think I refused bail.

Mr. Pollock—Yes.

His Lordship—That strengthens your case?

Mr. Pollock—Yes, he has been actually under arrest.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Looker opposed the application.

Mr. Pollock thought his friend had no *locus standi*.

His Lordship—In whose hands is the prosecution?

Mr. Wakeman—It has been referred to the Law Officers.

His Lordship—What decision have they arrived at?

Mr. Wakeman was understood to say the Law Officers had decided there was no case for a criminal prosecution.

His Lordship—You support the motion?

Mr. Wakeman—No, my lord.

His Lordship—Who is to bring the case before me?

Mr. Wakeman—It has been submitted to the Law Officers.

His Lordship—I should have thought that when they decided not to prosecute, the dismissal of the bankrupt would have followed as a matter of course.

Mr. Looker then stated that his Lordship had adjourned the case in order that the creditors might formulate the charges against debtor, but it was considered unnecessary for them to do so if the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor had to prosecute.

His Lordship—Now they have declined to do it.

Mr. Looker admitted that it put them in an awkward position.

His Lordship—Yes, I can hardly order a prosecution.

Mr. Looker asked that the court should order the man to remain under arrest and to detain the books until he came up for his discharge. He has been adjudicated a bankrupt and may apply at any time for his discharge.

His Lordship—Is the public examination concluded?

Mr. Looker—It has been practically closed.

A discussion followed as to whether debtor had committed an offence or a misdemeanour, at the end of which,

Mr. Pollock said that the Law Officers having decided there was no case for criminal prosecution, he was entitled to ask for his discharge.

His Lordship said he did not wish to express any views on the merits of the case.

Mr. Looker said that he had not had time to consult his clients but knew they desired the application to be opposed. They would have already prosecuted the debtor privately but for the fact that it had been held by the Attorney-General that they could not do so.

His Lordship—If I acquiesced in this motion I should be supporting the contention that there is no power to privately prosecute which I am not at all prepared to do in the absence of further information. I thought the power to prosecute was open to all. I should not like to be held to acquiesce but I agree that there is hardship in this man being kept in prison.

Mr. Looker—What we ask for is that there being extremely strong cause to believe that the prisoner has committed an offence he should be detained in gaol or required to present himself for his release under the Bankruptcy Ordinances.

Mr. Pollock—My friend asks your Lordship to keep this man in prison because, he may have to put him in prison later on.

In giving his decision his Lordship said—

I could not make the order for his release conditional on the bankrupt coming up for his discharge under the Bankruptcy Ordinances. With regard to the other matter, I think it is of considerable importance. I do not whether I am justified in keeping a man in prison until the doubt in my mind is satisfied. I don't think I should be interfering with the rights of creditors, if they intend to prosecute, by ordering his discharge. This man has been in prison much longer than has been necessary if the court had not been in vacation. Directly the decision of the Law Officers had been obtained, I think he should have been released. I certainly could not take any action with regard to ordering a prosecution or expressing any opinion on that subject. If the creditors think it desirable to raise the question of whether they have the power to prosecute now, I think there are means whereby that question can be raised. I don't think I am justified in keeping the bankrupt in prison any longer and he will be discharged.

The question of costs was reserved pending any further steps the Official Receiver may decide to take.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—

On the 23rd at 11.10 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen over China and the Philippines.

The fall over the latter area appears to be due to a depression to the S.E. of Luzon.

Pressure is highest between the E. coast of China and Japan.

Gradients continue rather steep over the China Sea, and strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong N. and N.E. winds to prevail over the middle and North of the China Sea.

Forecast—Moderate N.E. winds; fine.

FINGER PRINT EVIDENCE.

ITS USE IN HONGKONG.

[Written for the "Daily Press."]

Though introduced into Hongkong rather more than a year ago, the system of tracing criminals by their finger prints, as practiced in the Colony, has not come under the public notice. For several reasons, the chief being the erroneous impression which prevails on the subject, the local authorities have hesitated to submit the identification supplied by finger prints as evidence on which they would ask a jury to convict a prisoner, and hitherto they have been content to rely on the old and somewhat cumbersome proceeding involved in taking photographs and recording the descriptions of the persons who pass through their hands. But interest in this new phase of criminal investigation has of late been aroused through various causes, and that will perhaps be deemed sufficient justification for our dealing with it in this article.

Our attention to the practice was attracted by the case of a Chinaman convicted at the Magistrate's last week. Arrested on a charge of theft, his finger prints were taken, with the result that it was found he had been banished some time ago under a different name to what he had given on this occasion. When before the magistrate he admitted the accuracy of the particulars and was, of course, dealt with accordingly. This led to inquiries on the part of our representative, who was given opportunities of seeing how the finger prints are taken and learning, through the courtesy of Mr. F. L. Clyde of the identification department of the Detective staff, something of the system.

At the outset one has to distinguish between what finger print identification is and what it is not. It will perhaps be easier to say, firstly, what it is not. It does not mean that the similarity of one finger print of a prisoner with an impression in the pigeon holes of the Police Department is sufficient to establish his identity. If such were the case there would be some justification for questioning either the value or the justice of the system. No, finger print identification is much more than that. The impressions of the whole ten digits are taken, and while points of similarity between two persons' prints may be so great in two fingers as to make it difficult to distinguish between them, yet in all the thousands of records taken by the police there have not been discovered two hands alike, so that the possibility of an error is very remote.

The reason for selecting impressions of the fingers in preference to any other part of the human body is that these do not show any change. Finger prints taken in early years show the same characteristics in old age; and even change of occupation is not sufficient to affect the peculiarities which distinguish the hands of one individual from another. For instance, a clerk with soft hands and delicate fingers may in course of time engage in manual labour and become a "horny handed son of toil." Yet though the fingers may be scarred and seared and the skin hardened, the readings of the finger prints will, notwithstanding the difference that has taken place, disclose the whorls or loops, ridges bifurcated at certain points, and the stopping abruptly of others that were found in the original prints.

That this method of identification is really an exact science is demonstrated by the fact that it is based on pattern and ridge characteristics which persist throughout the period of human life. The dimensions of the limbs and body alter in the course of growth and decay; the colour and quantity of the hair, the tint and quality of the skin, the number and set of the teeth, the expression of the features, and even the eye change after many years, but in the minute ridges on the fingers there is a persistence which has been known to last after death up to the time when the skin perished through decomposition. It is stated that the marks on the fingers of many Egyptian mummies and on the paws of stuffed monkeys still remain legible. Be that as it may, it will be admitted that given this permanence in the finger skin characteristics, it should not be difficult to establish a system which could be applied universally, and this is what has been done through the labours of scientists and police experts. Having indicated what it is a science, we will now proceed to the consideration of the finger print system as an art.

With a piece of flat tin, some printer's ink, a roller for spreading it, and a sheet of ordinary white paper, we will set to work. These few simple appliances are all that are required. Spreading the ink on the flat tin, we take the hand of the subject, place his thumb on the ink surface, then transfer it to the paper, making a clear print. And so on with the index, middle, ring and little fingers. Immediately below these we record the impressions of the corresponding digits of the left hand. A slip on the part of the operator might lead to the fingers not being printed in their proper sequence, but this contingency is guarded against by placing the index, middle, ring and little fingers of each hand in a mitten or strap and taking their impressions simultaneously. This ensures the fingers being read in the proper sequence, for the one impression must prove the other.

Coming now to the classification of the impressions, we learn that for purposes of indexing there are four main reference marks. The first indicates the character of the ridges—on the thumb—whether whorls, loops, arches or composite; the second, the special feature of the index finger; the third the special feature of the index and middle fingers combined; and the fourth the number of ridges on the little finger. It will be surprising to find how many records this primary classification brings into one pigeon hole, but

there is a sub-classification based on the details of each finger which has the effect of giving each record its own distinctive character. An idea of the care bestowed upon the records may be gathered from the fact that each is checked in turn by four and sometimes five officials.

Seen under the microscope, the prints reveal even to the uninitiated points of difference which would seem to give each its special individuality, and it is interesting to note that when finger prints are put in as exhibits they have been photographed and enlarged, so that it is easy for the judge or jury to see the points of similarity or dissimilarity on which the prosecution rely. Neither has the possibility of similarity in the finger characteristics of two individuals been ignored. Experts have calculated that the odds against all the numerous features of one digit being found in the finger of another individual are over a million to one, while the chances of coincidences occurring in each of the ten digits of one person would run to figures representing more than the inhabitants of the earth.

Of course the chief use to which the finger print system is put is as a means of identification after arrest. In this connection it has proved very valuable in India, as well as at home, and the results are likely to lead to its more general adoption. Supposing a man is arrested, and it is suspected he has been in trouble before, the official in charge takes the impressions of his fingers and classifies them. Taking the records from the corresponding pigeon hole he runs down the list until his eye catches the peculiarities which give this record its individuality. In like manner, the expert can ascertain within a few minutes after the receipt of an inquiry, accompanied by the prints, whether the impressions resemble those on any of the records. He has in view (1) the primary classification, whether all ten fingers are whorls or loops; (2) if all the sub-classification is given by ridge counting; (3) if all whorls, sub-classification is given by ridge tracing. Points of difference as well as points of agreement are looked for, and he usually has little trouble in deciding whether or not the individual in question is on record in that department.

While the system may not be infallible, its working so far has not revealed any defects, and we are sure that were the public more intimate with its operation and aware of the care exercised by the authorities, its value would be better appreciated. It has stood the test of many years and its greater application in the Colony would certainly not be prejudicial to the furtherance of the causes of law and justice.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hamburg, 19th Sept.

CHOLERA.

I am happy to say that the cholera, the appearance of which in the eastern provinces of the country I mentioned in my last, has since made little if any progress and that there seems to be no danger of its assuming an epidemic character. There have been fresh cases, but they have been isolated ones and the total so far remains below two hundred, of which about one third proved fatal. Since the death of the last victim, a week ago, Hamburg has been perfectly free, and as it is a question of vital importance to the place, as to all emigrant ports, that it should not become "suspect" and that full confidence should be placed abroad in the measures adopted for its protection, the widest publicity should be given to the extremely favourable opinion expressed on the subject by Dr. Allan McLaughlin, the medical officer appointed by the United States government for the inspection of emigrants, on the first news of the outbreak of the disease in this country. At an interview granted to one of the staff of the Hamburg *Freidenblatt* Dr. McLaughlin acknowledged the courtesy and openness he had met with at the hands of the medical authorities and emphasised that no attempt at concealment had even been made; in fact there had been nothing to conceal. He considers the police and medical authorities of Hamburg to be amongst the most efficient in the world, the protective measures devised by them being well conceived and most conscientiously carried out by all concerned.

PRAISE FOR THE H. A. L.

The emigrants' quarters of the Hamburg American Line come in for special praise: "nowhere," says Dr. McLaughlin, "have I met with a shipping firm who seemed to have the welfare of their steerage passengers more at heart; the sanitary arrangements and regulations are excellent, whilst a staff of experienced and most conscientious medical men, aided by a body of thoroughly trained subordinates watches over the strict observance of them. I visit, every boat before it puts out to sea in order to satisfy myself that everything on board is in conformity with the regulations for emigrant vessels laid down by the laws of the United States and it is not until I have convinced myself of this being the case, that I sign a bill of health; in not a single instance, however, have I had to withhold my signature. I may say that I have rarely met with such order and cleanliness on board ship as in these Hamburg passenger boats. The quarantine laws of the States limit the period of segregation to five days; the emigrants here, before being allowed to embark, are kept under strict medical supervision for six days, and the various regulations which in ordinary times are only applied where Russians, Poles, etc., are concerned have now been extended to all steerage passengers, including Germans. Nothing could be better organized, or more carefully carried out."

THE "NO. 2 FOLDING BROWNIE." A PERFECT POCKET CAMERA.

FOR \$12.00.

LONG, HING & Co.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

WINTER MILLINERY & READY-MADE COSTUMES

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS (JUST ARRIVED).

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN & FRENCH SHOES; SMARTEST SHAPES.

A VARIED SELECTION OF TRIMMINGS & RUCHINGS

HATS & DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH PROMPTITUDE & EFFICIENCY. BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

M. GAINS, Manageress. 1886

Hongkong, 17th October, 1905.

PRECAUTIONS.

Regulations have likewise been issued for the town and state of Hamburg which appear to be thoroughly adapted for the purpose. People are warned not to drink unfiltered Elbe water, whilst no necessity exists for boiling that from the town mains before using it, as the system of filtration is perfect; persons arriving from elsewhere, whether residents or strangers, are ordered to report themselves to the sanitary authorities, if within five days prior to their arrival here, they have been staying in any district where cases of cholera have occurred; innkeepers, managers of lodging or boarding houses, in fact everybody receiving guests, private persons not excepted, are strictly enjoined to see that it is done and to put the necessary questions on the subject. There is much more of the same kind which I need not go into; what I have said suffices to show that the experience of 1892 has not been wasted on the authorities.

SUGAR.

But to turn to another subject. A communique has been addressed to the local papers with regard to the recent events in the sugar trade.

Exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the effects of the heavy decline in the prices of sugar and the recent catastrophes in Paris on our market, a short account of the true state of affairs seems called for. That Hamburg with its widespread international connections should have suffered to a certain extent, like London and other markets, it would be vain to deny; it may be looked upon as a proof of the important position in the trade it has acquired during the last seventeen years. To conclude from this however, directly or indirectly, that our Sugar Exchange is a gambling den, is by no means justifiable and demands an emphatic protest; the transactions booked by the Clearinghouse Bank (Liquidations Cases) amounted in 1902 to 11,803,500 bags; in 1903 to 8,527,000 bags; and in 1904 to 18,428,500 bags; whilst the turnover in actual sugar reached in 1902 9,034,000 bags; in 1903 7,137,000 bags; and in 1904 9,450,000 bags. The large excess in the last named year of business in futures over that in actual sugar is accounted for by the abnormal conditions then prevailing, the effects of which extended far into the following year. Under the circumstances and in view of the millions of bags of the article dealt in here, no impartial observer would venture to assert that the Hamburg Sugar Exchange lacks a solid foundation—is floating in the air. Moreover the regulations of the Clearinghouse Bank, providing for the payment of original margins and of subsequent ones, in cases where the market goes against the operator, at a moment's notice, not as a whole-some, if not as an absolute, check on any attempt at reckless speculation and lessen the chance of disasters where the bounds of prudence have been overstepped. No such institution existed in Magdeburg in 1890, nor does there to the present day in Paris, but the establishment of one in the latter market is now seriously contemplated.

The soundness of the business here could not be more clearly demonstrated than by the fact that the convulsions the sugar market has lately experienced have not led to a single suspension of payment, and although the "profit and loss account" of some firms may have been more or less affected, no cause exists for serious apprehensions, as the losses, which at first were grossly exaggerated, have since shrunk to moderate dimensions.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

Under the title of "The Will of Peter the Great," the *Dépêche Coloniale* published last month an article, the gist of which was to advise Russia to abandon her Far Eastern dreams. The writer said:—"The Treaty of Portsmouth blocks for many years to come the way to the Far East for Russia. One is, indeed, inclined to inquire whether the Russians even in the distant future will find anything reasonable to do in that Far East whence they have been turned out, as they say themselves, by the yellow dwarfs. They were not able to conquer Constantinople, and they were compelled to give back Port Arthur. Where is the ice-free port so earnestly desired by Peter the Great? Will Russian diplomacy allow itself to be hypnotized for another century or two by that formula which events have rendered effect? It is to be hoped not."

NO TONGUE CAN TELL SUFFERING

From Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Pain Terrible—Body and Face Covered with Sores—Doctors and Medicines Failed.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Soap and Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address, Mrs. Altie Eason, Bellevue, Mich."

ITCHING ECZEMA

And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head, from infancy to age; all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with this worst of all skin diseases. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such standards proven beyond all doubt.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 47, Chancery Lane; Paris, 10, rue de la Paix; Australia, 2, Queen's Quay, Sydney; India, 1, Cross Street, Singapore; Hong Kong, 1, Queen's Road Central.

89-11

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1433

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS. No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Any Order Promptly Attended To. Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMENS & CO. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 52

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel). Hongkong, 13th July 1905. 1370

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.O., 5th St. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

CAPABLE EXPERIENCED SALESMAN as soon as possible. German preferred. Suitable man could eventually be entrusted with responsible position in Coast-port.

Apply by letter to—
"SALESMAN"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [213]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on WEDNESDAY,

the 25th October, 1905, at 11 a.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street),
SUNDAY PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND GOODS,
Comprising—

One Camera, One Lens, Five Slides, Green and Black Cloth, Bromide Paper, 11x14 Plates, Photo Mounts, a quantity of Chemicals, Three Gramophones with Records,
2 cc. 2 cc. 2 cc.

25 Pick Axes, 25 Shovels, 2 Desks, 1,500 Calico Wrappers and 2,000 Bamboo Beds.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [212]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 27th & 28th October, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Lee House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OLD PEKIN CIGARETTES,
Comprising—

OLD CHINA VASES, WALL PLATES and INCENSE BURNERS, CLOISONNE VASES and WALL PLATES, OLD BRONZES, SNUFF BOTTLES, CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS, TEMPLE PALACE and WALL HANGINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2410]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAINAN,"
Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 25th Oct., at 9 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2406]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain J. S. Rouch, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2409]

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
FOR KOBE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAZEL DOLLAR,"
Captain Cross, will be despatched for above ports on TUESDAY, the 31st inst.

For Freight and passenger, apply to
AKHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2411]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAJA & MACASSAR (taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship
"TUPANAS,"
Captain Zwart, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 8th November.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the
Head Agent of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
(York Buildings, 1st Floor).
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2407]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [7]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRANI,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company, within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2403]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

I have this day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's Affairs at this Port.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2395]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on the 1st day of October, 1905, I admitted into partnership in the business carried on by me under the style of MACDONALD & CO., Mr JOHN WILKIE, and the business will henceforth be carried on by myself and the said JOHN WILKIE under the style of MACDONALD & CO.

D. MACDONALD,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2396]

THE STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THIS MONTH'S (October) SETTLEMENTS will take place on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1905.

By Order of the Committee,
E. S. JOSEPH,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2392]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1905, at 3 p.m., on the actual sites, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to quarry Stone on Two Lots of Crown Land at Ngau Shui Wan, near Tai Wan Village, New Kowloon, in the New Territory of Hongkong, for a period extending from date of sale up to and including 31st March, 1907.

Apply to—
Mrs. P. W. WATTS,
"Briside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
(late of "Tang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLIANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [2165]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FURNISHED BEDROOM WITH BOARD in best part of Kowloon. Moderate terms.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 25th September 1905. [2197]

BANKS.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Sh. Tels. 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers—
KÖNIGLICHE SACHSISCHE (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK Berlin.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO:

GESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLEICHROEDER
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.
MÜNCHEN
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN
JACOB E. H. STEIN
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG.
RALPH OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KÖLN.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED,
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON BRANCH,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong 9th September, 1905. [182]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin,
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui,
Fuefow, Osaka, Tokio,
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [112]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1905, at twelve o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:

"That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words: 'The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed 'necessary' the words 'and also the entering into partnership or into any arrangement for 'sharing profits of union of interests or co-operation 'joint adventure reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying 'on or engaged in or about to carry on or 'engage in any business or transaction which 'the Society is authorized to carry on or engage 'in or any business or transaction capable of 'being conducted so as directly or indirectly 'to benefit the Society, and also the taking or 'otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or 'any number of shares in any Company having 'objects altogether or in part similar to those 'of the Society or carrying on any business 'which the Society is authorized to carry on or 'any business capable of being conducted so as 'directly or indirectly to benefit the Society 'and also the investing of the moneys of the 'Society in any manner which may from time 'to time be determined' and that the objects 'of the Society be altered accordingly."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

FOUNDS OF PROXIES can be obtained from the undersigned.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905.
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary. 2383

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$40 per Share for the year 1904, equivalent to 40 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of \$400 per Share, has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1905. [2373]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRASIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—
Mrs. P. W. WATTS,
"Briside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
(late of "Tang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLIANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [2165]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FURNISHED BEDROOM WITH BOARD in best part of Kowloon. Moderate terms.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 25th September 1905. [2197]

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DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Sh. Tels. 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

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DIRECTION DER DISCONTO:

GESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLEICHROEDER
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.
MÜNCHEN
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN
JACOB E. H. STEIN
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG.
RALPH OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KÖLN.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED,
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON BRANCH,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong 9th September, 1905. [182]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin,
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui,
Fuefow, Osaka, Tokio,
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [112]

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 9,940,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,
Osaka, Lyons, New York,
London, Honolulu, Bombay,
San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang,
Shanghai, Peking, Mukden,
Dairen, Chiofo, Tieling

LONDON BANKERS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PARRE & BENT, LIMITED
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5%, per annum
" " " 6 " " 4% " "
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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS, HOMEWARD.

Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd of November are due in London about the 11th December, and those posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 17th November are due in London on Christmas Morning.

With an additional fee of 60 cents parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 17th November would accompany the letter mail due in London on the 18th December. Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 17th November, as the parcel mail of the 1st of December is not due in London till the 8th of January via Gibraltar and the 2nd January via Brindisi.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight ... 60 cents.

7 lbs. ... 75 cents.

11 lbs. ... 1.10

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured, all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m.

On Sunday the mail for Canton is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NANTAO, SAMBEE, *KONGMOON, *KUMCHUK, *SAMSHUI, *WUCHOW and *CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 8 a.m.

*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE.
Hongkong and Haiphong	Hanoi	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Phnom Penh	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Tientsin	Tuesday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo	Tientsin	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Pera	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Yokohama	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Vladivostok	Yokohama	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe	Yokohama	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Yokohama	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Hankow and Peking	Yokohama	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Haiphong, Peking, and Haiphong	Hanoi	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Shanghai	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo, Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, Kutch and Sindh, Amoy and Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, Swatow, Amoy and Poochow, C. F. Laius, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, Swatow, Chetoo and Tientsin, Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo, Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, Kutch and Sindh, Amoy and Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, Swatow, Amoy and Poochow, C. F. Laius, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, Swatow, Chetoo and Tientsin, Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

23rd October.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer 1.11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 1.11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 1.11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1.11 1/2

Credit, at 4 months sight 1.11 1/2

Documentary Bills, 4 months sight 1.11 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 2.48

Credit, at 4 months sight 2.52 1/2

ON GERMANY.—On demand 2.01 1/2

Credit, at 4 months sight 2.04 1/2

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 4.61

Credit, at 4 months sight 4.69

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer 1.47

Bank, on demand 1.47 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 1.47

Bank, on demand 1.47 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—1.11 1/2

1.11 1/2

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 23rd October.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra \$200 \$100.

Bank—Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$910, sellers.

National B. of China A. Shares 25 \$38, buyers.

Hell's Asbestos E. A. 125 \$37, buyers.

China-Borneo Co. 125 \$12, sellers.

China Light & P. Co. 125 \$10, sellers.

China Provident 125 \$9, sales.

Cotton Mills—Two 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong 125 \$10, buyers.

Laun Kung Mow 125 \$10, buyers.

Seychelle 125 \$10, buyers.

Dairy Farm 125 \$10, buyers.

Doors and Wharves—Parkman, B. & Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

H. & K. Wharf & Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

H. & W. Dock 125 \$10, buyers.

New Amoy Dock 125 \$10, buyers.

Shai & H. Wharf 125 \$10, buyers.

Fenwick & Co. Geo. 125 \$10, buyers.

G. Island Cement 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong & C. Gas 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong Electric 125 \$10, buyers.

Do. New 125 \$10, buyers.

H. H. L. Tramways 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

H'kong S. Waterboat 125 \$10, buyers.

Insurance—Canton 125 \$10, buyers.

China Fire 125 \$10, buyers.

Hongkong Fire 125 \$10, buyers.

North China 125 \$10, buyers.

Union 125 \$10, buyers.

Yangtze 125 \$10, buyers.

Land and Building—Hongkong Land 125 \$10, buyers.

Hamphrey's Estate 125 \$10, buyers.

Kowloon Land & B. 125 \$10, buyers.

Westpoint Building 125 \$10, buyers.

Mining—Charbonnages 125 \$10, buyers.

Rails 125 \$10, buyers.

Philippine Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Railways—China Sugar 125 \$10, buyers.

Luzon Sugar 125 \$10, buyers.

Steamship Companies—China and Manila 125 \$10, buyers.

Douglas Steamship 125 \$10, buyers.

H. Canton & M. 125 \$10, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Shell Transport Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Do. Preference 125 \$10, buyers.

Star Ferry 125 \$10, buyers.

Do. New 125 \$10, buyers.

Shanghai & M. Dyeing 125 \$10, buyers.

South China M. Post 125 \$10, buyers.

Steam Laundry Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Do. 125 \$10, buyers.

Stores & Dispensaries—Campbell, M. & Co. 125 \$10, buyers.

Powell & Co. Wm. 125 \$10, buyers.

Watkins 125 \$10, buyers.

Watson & Co. A. S. 125 \$10, buyers.

United Asbestos 125 \$10, buyers.

Do. Founders 125 \$10, buyers.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to the 30th October.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

24th Oct. 4.40 10.10 10.10 4.40

25th Oct. 4.30 10.00 10.00 4.30

26th Oct. 4.20 9.50 9.50 4.20

27th Oct. 4.10 9.40 9.40 4.10

28th Oct. 4.00 9.30 9.30 4.00

29th Oct. 3.50 9.20 9.20 3.50

30th Oct. 3.40 9.10 9.10 3.40

31st Oct. 3.30 9.00 9.00 3.30

1st Nov. 3.20 8.50 8.50 3.20

2nd Nov. 3.10 8.40 8.40 3.10

3rd Nov. 3.00 8.30 8.30 3.00

4th Nov. 2.50 8.20 8.20 2.50

5th Nov. 2.40 8.10 8.10 2.40

6th Nov. 2.30 8.00 8.00 2.30

7th Nov. 2.20 7.50 7.50 2.20

8th Nov. 2.10 7.40 7.40 2.10

9th Nov. 2.00 7.30 7.30 2.00

10th Nov. 1.50 7.20 7.20 1.50

11th Nov. 1.40 7.10 7.10 1.40

12th Nov. 1.30 7.00 7.00 1.30

13th Nov. 1.20 6.50 6.50 1.20

14th Nov. 1.10 6.40 6.40 1.10

15th Nov. 1.00 6.30 6.30 1.00

16th Nov. 9.50 6.20 6.20 9.50

17th Nov. 9.40 6.10 6.10 9.40

18th Nov. 9.30 6.00 6.00 9.30

19th Nov. 9.20 5.50 5.50 9.20

20th Nov. 9.10 5.40 5.40 9.10

21st Nov. 9.00 5.30 5.30 9.00

22nd Nov. 8.50 5.20 5.20 8.50

23rd Nov. 8.40 5.10 5.10 8.40

24th Nov. 8.30 5.00 5.00 8.30

25th Nov. 8.20 4.50 4.50 8.20

26th Nov. 8.10 4.40 4.40 8.10

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. J. Adler Dr. & Mrs. E. Evans

Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Jones

Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Barretto

Mr. H. G. Battiscombe

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Bell, n.s.

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Bingham

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